

When the roots of the thistles were examined on August 30, two of the plants each contained a pupa and a late-instar larva was discovered in the root of a third plant. The roots of all three plants exhibited the usual thickening in the infested region.

It is hoped that future investigation will result in a more complete understanding of the distribution and biology of *C. piger* as it occurs in North America. Among other things, it is not known whether or not the adults are able to fly. The wings appear to be fully developed, and the elytra are not fused, but the writer has never observed the weevils in flight.

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Recently Published

A REVISION OF THE GYRINIDAE (COLEOPTERA) OF THE ETHIOPIAN REGION. I.

BY PER BRINCK. Kungl. Fysiografiska Sällskapet Handlingar, N. F. Bd. 66, No. 16, pp. 1-140, 52 text figs., many of them compound. Lund, 1955. Price kr. 14.

This first part deals with two of the three subfamilies of Gyrinidae, the Gyrininae and Enhydrinae. A new tribe, Heterogyriini, is proposed for *Heterogyrus milloti* Legros from Madagascar. Four new subgenera are described in *Aulonogyrus*: *Paragyryrus* (monotypic, *A.*

goudoti Rég.), *Lophogyryrus* (2 spp., type *A. carinipennis* Rég.), *Pterygyryrus* (monotypic, *A. elegantissimus* Rég.), and *Afrogyryrus* (many spp., type *G. caffer* Aubé).

Of interest to American workers is the discussion of the subgenera of *Dineutus*, with a new key to the subgenera of the world. Of importance to all students of the family are the sections on "Morphological structures of taxonomic value" (pp. 6-12, 4 figs.), and Brinck's basic restudy, "The gyrinid genitalia" (pp. 13-36, 17 figs.).—H. B. LEECH, *California Academy of Sciences*.